

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 26.

ALBANY, JUNE 10, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER 78.

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR THE WORKING MAN.

BY LUOF.

Clear the track for the working man—
Truth's sledge is on Law's anvil ringing:
'Tis nobly swung by the artizan—
The broken chains away he's flinging!
Heavily falls the quickened blows—
Oppression's iron heel is glowing—
And melts away—like spring-tide snows,
When warm south wind is o'er them blowing!
The working man is the noble man,
The Truth makes free and greater;
For equal rights works the artizan—
And so does the Creator.

Clear the track for the working man—
The steam is up—the bell is ringing;
Truth's locomotive in the van
Is free the elective franchise flinging!
See—the long train of human rights
Through dark oppressions nobly dashing;
See—on democracy's fair heights
Blest freedom's sun-light round it flashing!
The working man is the noble man, &c.

Clear the track for the working man—
To glorious manhood he is springing;
Woe to the proud and hopeless clan
Who to oppressive laws are clinging.
Man shall be free in Equality,
Hail! Freedom's day is brightly dawning!
His watch-word is Fraternity!
Let tyrants all take timely warning.
The working man is the noble man,
The Truth makes free and greater;
For equal rights works the artizan—
And so does the Creator!

Geneva, N. Y., May 4, 1848. [*Albany Argus.*]

THE RIVALS.

A PENCIL SKETCH.

ZEUXIS was the pride and boast of Athens. His pencil had no rival, and thrice he had been crowned victor at the Olympic games. The dwellings of the rich and noble, and the temple of the gods were decorated with the fruits of his genius. He was courted by the wise and powerful. Admirers came from distant cities to look upon the Athenian Painter whose name was on the lips of all men. Even the proud ruler of Palmyra sent a deputation to invite him to the Palmyrene court. Contemporary artists acknowledged his superiority, and Apollodorus, father of the Athenian painters, declared that "Zeuxis had stolen the cunning from all the rest." Thus flattered and caressed, Zeuxis became proud and haughty. He found no rival, for he knew no equal.

The *Athlotheta* employed him to paint a Wrestler or Champion to adorn the peristylum of the Gymnasium. Assembled thousands gave a simultaneous shout of applause when the picture was exhibited on the first day of the games. The victors in the chariot race, the *athleta*, the *discuss* and *cestus* were almost forgotten amid the general admiration of the picture of Zeuxis. Conscious of superiority, the artist wrote beneath the picture, "Invisurus aliquis facilius quam imitatus;"—"Sooner envied than equalled."

This inscription met the eye of one who believed it not.

The third day of the games had terminated. The last rays of the sun yet lingered upon the grey summits of the Acropolis, and burnished the crest of hoary Olympus that gleamed in the distance. Zeuxis sat alone with his wife and daughter, listening attentively to the strains of a minstrel who swept the lyre for a group of joyous dancers assembled near the grove sa-

cred to Psyche. As the music ceased a deep sigh escaped the daughter, and a tear trembled in the maiden's eye.

"Ha! Cassandra," said Zeuxis, "why that tear, that sigh?" A deep crimson suffused the face of the maiden, but her lips moved not.

"Tell me, Cassandra," said the father, inquisitively eyeing the blushing damsel, "tell me what new grief makes sorrowful the heart of my daughter? Thinkest thou yet of the worthless Parrhasius—even now upon the eve of thy nuptials with the noble Thearchus?"

"Nay, dear father," said Cassandra, "it was the music made me weep. It awakened memory to the happy hours spent with my dear Portia, who is now among the immortals. Four years ago we danced together to the same strain, and the lyre was touched by the gentle Parrhasius."

"Gentle Parrhasius, sayst thou, Cassandra; gentle Parrhasius! Wouldst thou call him gentle, the poor plebeian, who sought to rival the noble Thearchus in thy affections?—who openly avowed in the streets of Athens, that his pencil would yet make Zeuxis envious?"

"And yet he was gentle," replied Cassandra, and the big, round tears coursed down her cheeks.

The brow of Zeuxis lowered as he beheld the emotions of Cassandra. Four years had elapsed since Parrhasius had asked her in marriage. Affection, deep and abiding as vitality itself, existed between the amiable couple; but the ambition of Zeuxis made him forget his duty to his child, and he resolved that the wealthy and noble Thearchus, the son of one of the judges of the Areopagus, should be her husband. When Parrhasius modestly pressed his suit, Zeuxis became indignant and called him a plebeian—a poor Ephesian—unworthy an alliance with the daughter of the great Athenian painter.

The spirit of Parrhasius was aroused, and standing up in all the dignity of conscious genius, he boldly repelled the insults of Zeuxis, and, with a voice that reached the ears of Cassandra, he exclaimed, "Know, proud man, that thou, the unrivalled master of Greece, of the world, will yet envy the talents and fame of Parrhasius, the poor plebeian of Ephesus!"

The rage of Zeuxis was unbounded, and he ordered the servants to thrust the youth from his presence. The order was obeyed, and ere the setting of the sun, Parrhasius departed from Athens to practise his skill in seclusion at Ephesus.

For four years no tidings of the exile were conveyed to Cassandra, yet hope whispered that his prediction would be fulfilled, and that destiny contemplated their eventual union.

This hope had thus far delayed her marriage with Thearchus. Her father, to add splendor to her nuptial rites, and gratify his passion for popularity, resolved to have their union consummated during the festival of the Olympic games. For three years she contrived to delay the ceremony, for she loved not Thearchus. But now, Zeuxis was resolved, and had made preparations for the celebrations of the marriage on the last day of the games. The herald had already made the proclamation, and all Athens bailed with joy the approaching nuptials of the noble Thearchus and lovely Cassandra.

"Come, come, Cassandra," said Zeuxis, caressingly, "these tears but ill become the daughter of the Athenian painter on the eve of her nuptials with one of the noblest sons of Greece. Forget the childish passion that attached thee to Parrhasius, and thank the gods that Fate expelled him from Athens."

"Would you see your Cassandra happy?" said the weeping maiden.

"I would indeed," replied Zeuxis, "and it was for her happiness that I spurned the Ephesian, and favored Thearchus."

"But Thearchus has no place in my affections," replied Cassandra. "I love him not, and to wed him is but to plunge me into deeper misery! What is wealth, what is nobility and the applause of the people, if the affections of the heart have no participation therein. They are but the ministers of woe to the broken spirit. Without love is no happiness; without happiness, what is life? I would sooner wed a peasant than an archon, did he but bring with him the riches of true affection."

"Madness! madness!" exclaimed Zeuxis. "This philosophy may do for a peasant maiden, but it should not pollute the lips of a daughter of Zeuxis. Talk of Love! Why, it is but a passion of circumstances. To-day it burns with volcanic violence, to-morrow it is but a glimmering taper."

"It may be so with the sensual," replied Cassandra. "With them indeed it is a passion of circumstances. Yet, after all, it is *not* love. It is but a poor semblance of the holy passion. Pure affection springs not from the dross of earth, the wealth, power and pagentry of individuals, or of society, nor from the ephemeral loveliness of the human form. Such is but lust, and deserves not the name of love. When moral and intellectual worth—the beauties and amiability of character—the noble evidence of exalted genius excite our admiration, and win our affections for the possessor, then, indeed, do we love a worthy object. Such, dear father, was my love for Parrhasius, and notwithstanding thy will must shortly unite me with Thearchus, yet first love cannot be extinguished."

Zeuxis was silent. He loved his daughter almost to adoration, yet burning ambition would not permit him again to delay the nuptials on which he had resolved. He kissed the tears from the cheek of Cassandra, and was about to retire for the night, but the maiden seized his hand, and looking imploringly in his face, said—

"Hear me once more, dear father, ere the decree of my unhappiness has irrevocably gone forth. Hope whispers in my ear that the prophetic taunt uttered by Parrhasius may yet be verified. Thou knowest the genius and spirit of that youth, and I know that thy gentle nature will now forgive him the utterance of words spoken in passion. Forgive and Cassandra will be happy."

"For thy sake I will pardon the rashness of the Ephesian boy," said Zeuxis. "But why thy hope? Wouldst thou see thy father rivalled, and the voice of Athens loud in the praise of another?"

"Nay," replied Cassandra, "it is not for that I hope. But thy daughter loves Parrhasius, and may the gods make him worthy of that love in the eyes of her father. This is the foundation of my hope. Is it not just?"

"Truly," replied Zeuxis, and bade her good night.

"One word more!" exclaimed Cassandra, still clinging to his arm; "one more boon, and Cassandra will be completely happy. Promise me that I shall wed Parrhasius, if his prediction be fulfilled."

"I promise," replied Zeuxis, conscious that her hopes were groundless, and that the last day of the festival would see the daughter of the Athenian painter become the bride of one of the noblest youth of Athens.

On the following morning Zeuxis prepared for the games. Just at the moment of starting, a helot approached him with a roll, directed to "Zeuxis, the unrivalled painter of Greece." He unbound it and read:—

"Parrhasius, the plebeian boy of Ephesus, to Zeuxis, the great Athenian artist, greeting:—Ten days, and the games of Olympia will terminate. On the ninth I challenge thee to a trial of skill.—The subject is left to the choice of the challenged."

Zeuxis rent the challenge in a thousand pieces, and burning with rage exclaimed, "Tell your master that Zeuxis stoops not to compete with plebeians. Tell

him I trampled his insolent challenge beneath my feet, even as I would crush its author. Begone! Gods, is it come to this!" continued he. "Must I first bear the taunts of that boy, and then, in the face of thousands, have him challenge me to trial. I know him well. If I refuse, a herald will proclaim that refusal in every street of Athens, in the Gymnasium and the Circus. It must not be." And he commanded the helot to return.

"Tell your master," said he, "that I accept the challenge—the subject, fruit." The helot departed.

"Now," said Zeuxis, "my triumph will be complete, and Cassandra's delusion will be broken. Now will I prove that the insolent Ephesian is unworthy the notice of one so superior and truly noble;" and with proud step he proceeded to the circus.

In a few hours all Athens was in commotion. A new impulse had been given to the popular excitement, and the first sound that fell upon the ear of Zeuxis, as he entered the circus, was the voice of a herald proclaiming that an Ephesian painter had challenged the great artist to a trial of skill.

The fact soon became known to Cassandra, and joy beamed into the heart of the maiden. Although she knew not the name of the competitor, yet she was sure it was none other than Parrhasius. None heard the voice of the herald with more gladness than that devoted one, and the gods received her adoration and praise.

The time fixed upon for the trial arrived. The thousands collected to witness the games, flowing like a living torrent through the eastern gate of the city, and halted upon the hill which overlooked a flowery plain bordering upon the Illyssus. Sol had passed over half his journey to the meridian, when, amid the thundering shouts of the populace, Zeuxis with a proud and haughty step left the pavilion of the judges, and with a tablet in his hand, on which was painted a cluster of grapes, proceeded to the plain. Upon a column erected for the purpose, near a grove, the artist placed his painting, and withdrawing the curtain that covered it, returned to the pavilion. All was silence amid that immense multitude, and the songs of birds came up from the grove as if they were chanting an eulogy for the great painter.

Suddenly a deafening shout of "Zeuxis and Athens!" arose from the throng. A whole bevy of birds from the grove had alighted upon the column, and eagerly sought to devour the pictured fruit!

This was deemed sufficient evidence of the superiority of the Athenian, and the people clamored loudly for the crown of laurels and the branch of palm for Zeuxis. But the skill of the competitor was yet to be tried. Pale and trembling, the Ephesian stepped forth from the pavilion, and not a voice greeted him save one. It was the silvery tones of a fair youth, half enshrouded in a mantle, who cried out, "Victory for Parrhasius!"

"Victory for Parrhasius!" echoed a few, but their voices fell like lead upon the young painter. As he passed, with his tablet in his hand, the spot where Zeuxis was receiving the congratulations of the multitude, the proud Athenian, in a haughty and scornful tone, cried out, "Come sir, away with your curtain, that we may see what goodly affair you have got beneath it."

Parrhasius approached his scornful competitor, and handed him his tablet. Had a thunderbolt fell at the feet of Zeuxis he could not have been more astounded. The curtain was painted upon the tablet, and was so exquisitely wrought, that even the practiced eye of Zeuxis did not detect the deception.

"I yield! I yield!" cried the Athenian "Zeuxis beguiled poor birds, but Parrhasius hath deceived Zeuxis! Bring the laurel and the palm; my hand alone shall crown the victor?"

"And thy promise!" exclaimed the fair youth just mentioned, bounding forward and grasping the hand of Zeuxis. The mantle fell from the shoulders of the youth, and Cassandra, with all the loveliness of virtuous affection, received the passionate embrace of Parrhasius. The crown of laurels and the branch of palm were brought, and there, in the presence of assembled thousands, Zeuxis decorated the plebeian of Ephesus as victor. Mounting a pedestal, he addressed the multitude. He recounted the passion of Parrhasius for Cassandra, and of his promise; and told of the engagement with Thearchus. But the shouts of the multitude interrupted him, and the names of Parrhasius and Cassandra fell from every lip.

A noble youth came from the pavilion with another branch of palm, and placed it in the hand of Cassandra. It was Thearchus. He had witnessed the devotion of the lovers, and his generous heart melted at the spectacle before him. He had tenderly loved the maiden, but he nobly resigned all.

Matrons and virgins strewed with flowers the path of Parrhasius and Cassandra as they returned to the city; and on the following day their nuptials were cele-

brated with a splendor fully adequate to the wishes of the ambitious Zeuxis.

The games ended—the city became quiet—a few years of happiness cast their sun-light around the foot steps of the great painter, and he went down into the tomb honored and mourned by a nation—by a world, wherever his fame spread. His mantle fell upon Parrhasius, who is revered as the greatest painter of antiquity.

MECHANICS' SOCIETIES.

The advantages to be reaped by the organization of societies among the different classes of mechanics, are so obvious as to create surprise that they are not more numerous. Indeed we can hardly credit the extreme apathy which is too commonly manifested in this matter. Considering the almost universal disposition which prevails to accomplish everything through the medium of combined efforts, it is wonderful that mechanics do not to a greater extent catch the predominant spirit of the age, and appropriate to themselves without delay all the benefits which are the result of cooperative exertion. The community at present is full of this turn wherever we will we shall find that every thing is done by association, by the formation of societies which draw individuals together, thus securing a degree of power which it is impossible should attend isolated efforts. If a great end is to be attained in the political world, organization and consolidation are immediately resorted to, as the most successful means of gaining it. Railroad and canal corporations, banking and insurance companies are exemplifications of the same general tendency, the object being by aggregation of capital to accomplish that which separate individuals are usually unable to do. The philanthropic and reformatory spirit which marks the age so distinctly, pours itself forth through channels formed by innumerable societies and combinations. The Church is but an organized body of persons leagued together for the promotion of religious objects, and even civil government itself is but a confederation of individuals, a compact in which each is protected by pressing into his service the combined powers of all.

Union in all circumstances is a source of augmented strength, and the value of individual exertions is consequently increased by being united with others.

It is then a question of considerable moment to what extent, for what ends, and under what circumstances, mechanics may appeal to organization for the promotion of their peculiar interests? In reply, we answer that under all practicable circumstances and to every available extent mechanics of all trades should make it a point to institute associations for mutual advantage. Instrumentalities which are so potent for good among all other classes of community, mechanics should by no means neglect. It is right and in every way perfectly expedient that they should confederate in the form of societies, to secure such objects as they may deem desirable. The ends to be attained by the formation of such societies are numerous and important, though we can at present glance at but few of them. The first purpose which mechanics should have in view in getting up societies, is the diffusion of practical, useful knowledge. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that when a mechanic has concluded the term of his apprenticeship, the business of learning is done up for life, and nothing remains but to put in practice previous acquisitions. The time never comes for a man to stop accumulating knowledge, particularly that which has relation to his business. But independent of these general benefits of which mechanics' societies might be productive, there is one distinct object which they should aim to secure and that is the thorough instruction of apprentices in the trades to which they are bound. No subject is more proper to call out the action, and exercise the vigilance of a well organized society than this. Every one knows that apprentices are not always well taught, and they are not always dealt by with that justice which is their due, and that employers often guide their policy more by the consideration of immediate profit and loss, than by what is due to those whom it is their duty to teach. The cases in which apprentices are used by their masters as mere instruments of profit with but little or no reference to their peculiar requirements in the way of instruction, are by no means rare; and associations which should take note of this circumstance and undertake to apply adequate remedies, would confer lasting favors upon those whose positions prevent them from perfectly guarding their own interests. Mechanics should also combine for the establishment of libraries to be filled with such practical and substantial works as bear directly upon their business concerns. Books are inexhaustible and indispensable means of information, which are capable of teaching without the aid of the living expositor, and consequently may be made available at all times and in all places. No matter what the

solitude, if there are books at hand there is company; no matter what the ignorance, if books abound and are read it will be dispelled. Self-made men are almost invariably indebted to books as the agencies employed by genius for the development and formation of character.

The extreme cheapness and abundance of the books of the present day render it entirely practicable to place a well selected library within reach of every apprentice, at a very moderate cost. There need be no material exception to this statement. The great majority of our mechanics are found in cities, manufacturing towns, and small villages, interspersed through the country, and in all these instances are sufficiently numerous and condensed to erect libraries without inconvenience. In the country, where the population is scarce and scattered, and mechanics comparatively few, the case is somewhat different,—the difficulties of combination being more considerable. But considerable as they may be, they ought to be at once and generally overcome. Every apprentice in the land should have unrestrained access to an ample library. He is entitled to it as a matter of naked right, and the expense becomes so trifling when several are united, that there is no excuse for his privation. This work we are happy to say has been begun by the governments of several States, in establishing free school district libraries. This is a glorious movement and one of which these States may well be proud, but it should not be allowed to stop were government leaves it. Individual and associative enterprise ought to cooperate with legislative action in carrying out upon a still more liberal scale this wise and beneficent arrangement.

In short, mechanics should understand that the same agencies which are employed by other classes for the advancement of other interests, are appropriate to them, and should be resorted to with perfect freedom. No one can doubt that agricultural societies have been and still are productive of immense good to that great interest, and is there any sound reason why similar advantages might not result by analogous means, to the great mechanical and manufacturing interests of the country? We certainly think not, and therefore suggest this policy as worthy of serious regard.—*Industrial Agent.*

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

FRIEND TANNER.—Knowing that you are ever ready to plead the cause of the oppressed, and in you the Mechanic and workingman can always find a staunch friend, willing to defend them against tyranny in all its various forms. If you will please to publish the following statement of facts, you will aid in counteracting a false report that is in circulation, and if believed, would raise a prejudice against a large and useful class of our fellow citizens. I allude to the workers of iron in our Rolling Mills, who are said to have entered into a combination against their employers:

You no doubt remember that a convention of the iron masters from all parts of the Union assembled at Harrisburgh a few months ago, for the purpose (it was said) of petitioning for an increase of the duty upon foreign iron. Their right to do so we do not question, but did not they also strengthen the combination that already existed against their workmen, a combination whose blighting influence is felt throughout the length and breadth of our land.

I would here remark that there are a few honorable exceptions which show that even among iron masters there are to be found men who act upon honorable principles, and are willing to give a fair compensation for services rendered. I feel pleased to name the owners of the iron works at Saugerties, one of the oldest works in the State, also the company at Boston Mill Dam, and a few others.

One interesting feature of this system of combination against the workingmen is, a bargain among themselves not to hire a man who cannot produce a written discharge from his last employer; therefore, as long as that discharge is withheld so long must the man remain out of employ, and to carry out the principles of their tyranny, it is often withheld for months.

Let us look into one of the establishments of our own neighborhood and see the workings of this system upon the oppressed; it is a mill whose capital is rated at about \$96,000. The net profits of this concern last year was \$83,000, as testified to in court. About one

third the iron they make is cut up into nails, the other two thirds is mostly converted into spikes, therefore they are not affected by foreign importations.

For four years previous to the 30th of last March this company had been paying a satisfactory price to their workmen and monthly pay. On that day they were told that they could not receive their pay until May 6. The reason given by those in authority for adopting such an unjust course was that, owing to a want of foresight in the agent there would be no funds available until that period.

The men appointed a committee to wait upon the managers and explain to them that to withhold their pay for such a length of time would cause much suffering to many of them and their families; the answer was that those who demanded their pay might expect a final settlement. Receiving such treatment from their employers the men suspended their labors and the mill stopped about the 30th of April. On the 6th of May the men went for their money and were told that no one would be paid unless he would give a pledge to vacate the house he lived in immediately, or submit to a deduction upon his future wages that would operate very injuriously upon himself and family. The prices they demand and have heretofore received, gave them but a fair remuneration for their services after deducting the pay for their helper and 10s each week besides for lighting up. Indeed their pay is not enough when we consider the nature of their employment and how few of them can stand it for a term of years. Now sir, I would ask, is there a particle of justice in such treatment? Is it not despotism of the darkest shade, when a workingman cannot get his pay after it is earned; cannot obtain employment without first obtaining his discharge, and that discharge will not be given until himself and family are deprived of all shelter but the broad canopy of Heaven? Where is the liberty and equality of rights, of which so much has been said and written? Surely such conduct is no part of the Model Republic we would exhibit for the inhabitants of other lands to copy after; they would tell us those relics of a barbarous age had been abandoned by them years ago.

Yours respectfully,

TROY.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

PATCHES TO THE SYSTEM.—No. 5.

BY A. J. M'DONALD.

Direct Taxation.

I have noticed, very briefly, two or three systems which have been proposed to supplant the present social state, and render mankind happier; and I have, perhaps wrongfully, called them "patches to the system." I have felt compelled to call them such, because I deem them imperfect and not calculated in all their parts to benefit mankind; nevertheless they are theories containing much good and we still wait to have them demonstrated in practice.

I now wish to notice two or three real patches that have been proposed more particularly for the system which we enjoy in this country, and one of these with which I cordially agree is *Direct Taxation*.

It is a most surprising thing to me that men should say of this country, that the people would never submit to *Direct Taxation*. Why? What can be the reason? Do not the people of the United States love their country? Are they not proud of being a Republic, wherein all classes of the community are equally represented? Do they not even boast of the system of government which they here enjoy? and would they not die to defend it? Yet when we are told that they will not submit to *Direct Taxation*, it appears to me as much as to say, they will not pay for the government which they think so much of. They do have to pay for it and most of them know that they pay for it, and yet they like the pay to be taken from them in some mysterious manner without knowing exactly how much it is, or actually how it is obtained. How strange, that the support of gov-

ernment should be managed in such a way, when for all other things we deem valuable, we have a direct account delivered to us and we pay accordingly, knowing what we pay for. Does not the employer pay his journeyman and the journeyman pay his butcher or baker. If a man makes a pair of shoes and takes them to his customer, are they not willingly paid for, when it is known that a certain amount of labor and material have been bestowed upon them. Doctors are paid, Lawyers are paid, and Parsons are paid, and each one gives his bill for services done. Why is it not the same with government? and why this fear of the people not submitting. All honest men pay for services done them.

I strongly suspect there is something wrong in these objections to *Direct Taxation*—something that would soon be put to rights, if the people knew precisely what they had to pay. Then, I strongly suspect, the nation would not so readily go to war, monopolize the soil, have bad banks, bad harbors, or bad rivers, but a great change would be wrought to astonish the world.

Can there be any thing more honest in all men who wish for a Democratic Government, than to pay their fair proportion for its support, and know precisely and justly what that proportion is?

Can there be any thing better for the governors or governed, than for each to feel that they are doing one another service, without any infringement of their independence?

Direct Taxation is a principle which must ultimately be brought into practice, at present it would not suit—the time has not quite arrived, for the people are now divided into many parties, and the two greatest are opposed to each other on the questions of "tariff" or "no tariff," which of course shews the importance attached, as well as the difficulties attending, the introduction of *Direct Taxation*. It appears to me that in our "progress" the tariff will be done away with, and "free trade" with all the world, take its place. If we admit, as most men do, that this would be a glorious thing, then to bring it about, we must make advances towards it by decreasing our tariff slowly, and shewing a ready disposition to "give way" with any other nation who may be disposed to do the same thing. If we increase our "tariff" we are retrograding instead of progressing—we must not lay it down as a principle that a tariff must be actually levied for the support of a government, for to me that appears a dishonest principle.—We can only, in justice, defend it, as a means of self defence against those who lay a tariff upon us, and then it appears to me that such a tariff should be used for benevolent purposes. So, under any circumstances the principle of *Direct Taxation* is an honest and a just one, and the sooner it is adopted, the sooner will a have heard it said that, the American people would never great and good example be set to the world. When I submit to *Direct Taxation*, I have felt ashamed, because it would appear to follow, that they would grow callous and indifferent; but if it is true that the people would not then support the government, why, there would be some grand reason for it, and that reason would soon be made known and remedied, thus accelerating the progress of mankind to a better and more perfect state. What I have here said in relation to the United States, I think will equally apply to all nations who have a representative government.

Albany, June 1, 1848.

Our old friend PHILLIPS has taken the National Garden, Broadway, and has fitted it up in A. No. 1 style. He has "enlarged his borders" to about double the former size, and the way he dispenses his luxuries to his customers, is truly pleasant to behold. Do not fail to drop in at the National Garden.

PAINTING.—DANIEL H. CAMP, (successor to Gladding) has opened a shop at No. 80 South Pearl st, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of ornamental painting, graining, &c. We have seen some specimens of his work, and can pronounce them equal, if not superior, to any work done in town. Give him a call.

POLITICAL ACTION.

BR. TANNER.—Your columns being open for the different opinions on the above caption, I take the liberty to add my mite to the needless flood that has already been published. The laboring men of all classes are too apt to look to others to better their condition instead of acting for themselves; they seem to think that capital is their master in which they live, move and have their being, and as long as they remain listless and inactive depending on others, they must expect to be always under bondage.

Where is the remedy, in Political Action? no! Can laws regulate wages or the hours of labor? never!—So long as there is an overpluss of working men, women and children, the interest of the monied men will make them take the advantage of the necessities of the working classes, and all laws can be evaded where the monied interest is invaded. Law, to be effective, must be sanctioned by public opinion, and without it it must fall. Perhaps it may be said that the voice of the class that these laws are intended to benefit is an expression of public opinion; so it is; but where that class are in the minority and poor to boot, their voice is not heeded by the richer majority. Money is powerful, and we see by its influence the very men it is intended to benefit opposing it, because their rich employers are opposed to it, and they dare not do otherwise, because their support, as scanty as it is, is dependent upon their Political Action.

There is a remedy, slow but sure; we see the star of Hope in the M. M. Protections, and they will be the means of uniting the Working Classes so that their influence can and will be felt through the length and breadth of our land. But let patience have its perfect work, let union gain strength, let confidence be unbounded in the good cause, and fidelity keep us true to the object we have in view, and we must prevail.

And in connection with the Protection Order, allow me to say a word for that great auxiliary, the United Order of Working Men, which you, as a true friend to the working classes, have had the goodness to publish in your friend of the working classes. The Brothers of the M. M. P. Order, seeing a void in the organization of society, as respects the workingmen, have united themselves in the U. O. of W. M. to fill it up, and in so doing, invite their fellow workmen to unite with them to effect their object, which is to elevate their fellow-men and relieve the labor market. Labor cannot compete with capital in the present state of the laboring classes; and the only competitor we can bring in the field is Capital. How are poor men raise the capital? simply to unite their small means, and in time a fund will be accumulated that will defy all competition. We will then have the means to act, the hands to do, and the customers to supply; then will the labor market be relieved from its over stock of operatives, and as time passes by, and its usefulness developed, the working classes will be elevated. Some may say it is visionary, the benefits too far off, and many other objections raised; let such pass on with the Priest and Levite, on the other side if they please, as for us we know our rights and feel our depressed condition, we have laid the corner stone and will build upon it; by perseverance we can accomplish our ends. If the founders of this mighty New World, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the supporters of the French Revolutions, Robert Fulton, and many other great inventors, had listened to such faint-hearted croakers, Freedom would never have been attained, Albany a week distant, and the New World in its infancy. We call it an auxiliary to M. M. P., and so it is; it does not interfere with the object or benefits of the Protections, and they can go hand in hand, strengthening and supporting each other until the working classes are relieved of their bondage and the oppressed are free.

Yours in T., F. & J.

M. M. P. No. 19.

The Advocate is for sale at COOKE'S.

List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office.

For the week ending May 23, 1848.

To Edward Warren, of New York City, for improvement in Threshing Machines. Patented May 23, 1848.

To Henry Bewley, of Dublin, Ireland, for improvement in making Flexible Syringes, Tubes, &c., of Gutta Percha. Patented May 23, 1848. In England, September 4, 1845.

To Charles Hancock, of Grosvenor Place, England, for improvement in making Bands or Belts of Gutta Percha. Patented May 23, 1848. In England, May 15, 1846.

To Amariah H. Fitch, of Cuylerville, N. Y., for improvement in Pumps for raising water. Patented May 23, 1848.

To Richard Archibald Brooman, of London, England, for improvement in making articles of Gutta Percha by moulding, stamping and embossing. Patented May 23, 1848. In England, March 11, 1848.

To Charles Keene, of Sussex Place, Regent's Park, England, for improvement in making Boots, Shoes, &c., of Gutta Percha, combined with other fabrics. Patented May 23, 1848. In England, May 29, 1845.

To Jacob Haerlter, of Pottsville, Penn., for improvement in Threshing Machines. Patented May 23, 1848.

To William Wilmington, of South Bend, Indiana, for improvement in Grain Separators. Patented May 23, 1848.

To Alonzo D. Perry, of New York City, for improvement in Fastening Mail Bags. Patented May 23, 1848.

To Moses D. Check, of Memphis, Tenn., for improvement in Presses. Patented May 23, 1848.

To William Mix, of Prospect, Conn., for improvement in the manufacture of Spoons. Patented May 23, 1848.

To James Birdsall, of Hamerton, Penn., for improvement in Clover Hullers. Patented May 23, 1848.

To Jehiel Bates, of Charleston, S. C., for improvement in Threshing Machines. Patented May 23, 1848.

RE-ISSUE.

To Daniel Clow, of Port Byron, N. Y., for improvements in Wheat Fans, (two patents.) Patented June 16, 1846. Re-issued May 23, 1848.

To Samuel Loveland, of Oswego, N. Y., for improvement in Floating Dry Docks. Patented November 7, 1846. Re-issued May 23, 1848.

THE MORAL PROBE.—This is a work of great truth and merit, just published by the editor, L. CARROLL JUDSON, illustrated with a portrait of the author. It contains over one hundred essays on as many different subjects, which for point, wit and sarcasm, we have never seen equalled. We hope this work will have a great sale among the working classes, who will be much benefited by its many home truths. J. G. Gillespie, Schenectady, is general agent for this section of country, and to him all orders must be addressed.

THE NATIONAL REFORMER.—This excellent Reform paper has been enlarged, donned a new suit, and is one of the most beautiful, as well as the best conducted papers in this State. The Reformer is emphatically the workingman's paper, and should receive, as it richly deserves, a noble support. The Reformer is published in Rochester by Benton and Fisher, at \$1 per annum, in advance.

TO LET.—The upper part of a house pleasantly situated on Ferry st. enquire at 314 Broadway.

New Inventions.

DAGUERREOTYPING—AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE ART.

A discovery in the art of Daguerreotyping has lately been made by Mr. Jones, in Baltimore. The discovery consists in a new method of taking daguerreotypes which renders the impression indelibly fixed upon the plate, and not liable to be defaced by handling—indeed they may be rubbed with a cloth without receiving the slightest injury. One advantage resulting from this invention is that likenesses can be taken on copper plate washed with silver, for the purpose of being engraved upon. In this way the artist is enabled to follow the most minute line of the picture, and thus secure an engraving as faithful as the daguerreotype itself.

IMPROVED PLANTING MACHINE.

Mr. Robert Crisswell, residing at Buena Vista, Franklin Co., Pa., has invented a new and ingenious machine, combining a plough and planting machine, and answering alike for corn, potatoes, &c. It is constructed so as to score out two rows at a time, for either corn or potatoes, to drop and cover them as it passes along, dropping at any required distance apart, and covering to any required depth, and by a peculiar arrangement, the rows are at once kept straight, and parallel. As the hoppers drop opposite and at the same time, corn can be planted so that it can be farmed both ways, without the necessity of scoring the ground out in the opposite direction previous to planting. By this means one man and team can plant from 12 to 15 acres per day, whereas, it would require four men and teams to score that number of acres both ways, and eight or ten persons to plant and cover them in the ordinary way. After planting, the hoppers, wheels, &c., can be taken off, and the plough remains, with which double the amount of labor can be performed, that a common plough will do.

ECKEL'S STEAM GAUGE.

The April number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute describes this invention, a model of which was exhibited and explained by Mr. G. W. Smith. It consists of a small brass cylinder or tube placed outside of the boilers, and connected by tubes furnished with stopcocks, with the steam space in the boiler above, and with the water space below. These cocks being open, the water level in the gauge will be the same as in the boiler. When the water level is to be tried, the lower cock is stopped, by which the connexion with the water of the boiler is cut off, and the water is then discharged by the pressure of the steam, from the gauge, through another stopcock, into a graduated vessel, and the height at which it stood in the tube, thus determined.

ESCAPE FIRE LADDER.

Mr. James Cox, of Pennsylvania, has invented an escape fire ladder, which is represented to us as being very effective for the purpose intended. The ladder is in five sections or slides, is mounted upon wheels, and when the slides are drawn down or fitted in their beds, occupies no more space than the body of a vehicle proportioned to the size of the wheels. The tongue of the carriage is so constructed that it may be used as an elevator to give any degree of inclination to the ladder. The ladder itself is moved by a rope and pulleys. The rope is attached at the bottom of the first slide to an axle worked by a crank, and passing over a pulley is again fastened to the bottom rung of the second section or slide. When the crank is turned the rope is wound around the axle, and as its length is shortened, it of course raises the second section, to which it is fastened, from its bed to the top of the first section. The other sections are raised in the same manner. The ladder may be elevated in a second or two to its full length, and be made of any height by increasing the length of its sections. Wire rope may be used as a protection against fire.—Sci. Am.

NEW ENGINES.

Messrs. Joice, of Deptford, England, have invented a combination pendulum with one of Woolfe's condensers, which is said to work most beautifully.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, JUNE 10, 1848.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the period between Dec. 11, 1847 and July 1, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid. To secure this prize, the amount of one year's subscription for each subscriber must be paid in advance.

One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.



SOCIAL EQUALITY—RATIO OF REWARD.

"Henry Clay received 8000 dollars for his late case before the Supreme Court."—Our Exchanges.

Henry Clay is a great man. We speak not of him in his character as a Statesman or a Politician. His burning eloquence and solid argument, which he so well can exercise, have procured for him a world-wide fame—an immortality. His mind is a rich field of Thought, well stored with the wealth of wisdom. And well too, is it versed in the science of the Law, and oft-times the vivid flashes of his mighty intellect, throw a gleam of lightning effulgence over the dreariest object of legal mystery.

But while, with due impartiality, we concede these truths—honors which the future Historian shall record for him—we question—we deny—the right of Henry Clay or any other citizen, to such a ratio of reward.—Our admissions above will relieve us from the charges of bigotry or prejudice; but while, in common with the great mass of mankind, we regard with delight and view with veneration, the illustrious talents of Henry Clay, we claim the right to speak with impartiality of his weaknesses, not less than of his abilities.

Equality is the fundamental principle of our Government. Upon the recognition of this truth is based our Political compact. It was the deprivation of this right that gave to American Liberty its earliest impulse and to American Independence its proudest development. The first alienation was viewed with suspicion, its progress was received with defiance, and its persistence was rewarded with punishment. When Great Britain enacted colonial laws independent of the consent of her colonial subjects, she proved her recreance to this principle, and inflicted an ignominious stain upon her National character. When she levied her taxes without consulting or awaiting the acquiescence of her colonists, she recognised the existence of SELF SUPERIORITY. What was it but that recognition which roused into action the spirit of American Independence? See that spirit diffusing itself, and vindicating the sacredness of Equality, in the blood that bedewed Bunker Hill—in the patriot hearts that bled at Yorktown, and resisting with a moral heroism which nothing but love of Freedom can create, British bayonets and British gold.

Passing from the physical triumph it achieved, as evinced in the glorious success of the Revolution, we find it vindicating its moral power in the formation and adoption of the Constitution. The justice with which it dispenses political privileges, or rather, rights—the admission of the various States upon the same level, as, per illustration, in the extension of as many U. S.

Senators to little Vermont as to mammoth New York. evince that spirit of EQUALITY—that repugnance to supremacy and superiority, to which we are indebted for our National existence, and which is so impressively recorded upon every page of our political history.

Alas! that we must stop here. Would that we might transfer the position from a political, into a social, consideration of this subject. Would that we might trace its progress from its proud pre-eminence in the civil code, to an equally honorable conspicuousness in the social compact. Sweet would be the transition—delightful the record. But pleasure such as this is denied us, and every one who would preserve an honorable adherence to immutable Truth. Therefore, we may only acknowledge our acquiescence in the stern decision of a Country that is at this moment fostering class antipathies and animosities, impairing the serenity and dignity of the true relations between citizen and citizen, and which, while with one hand, it proffers to every man the cup of his political salvation, is, with the other, not merely defacing the beauty of the edifice, but deliberately crumbling into atoms, the very foundations of the social structure!

We do not design to enter into a review of the entire catalogue of social ills and evils. We will not now enter into another analysis of that long, dark list. We will limit ourselves to one among many items.

The inequality of compensation is an evil of terrible magnitude among us. Its early introduction into the Republic is a matter of surprise and regret; its rapid progress and increasing growth will excite in every unbiassed mind, profound astonishment and bitter deprecation. We have ever regarded this evil as one of the most momentous magnitude, and in our strictures we have neither consulted mercy or moderation. It is calculated to inflict peculiar mischief, and to lay the broad foundation of a train of consequences, whose contemplation must appal the mind of every friend to humanity.

On what authority is based the existing distinction between the compensation of intellectual and physical labor? There is none—there can be none. It would be an absurdity to suppose that he who sits in his studio or office, scribbling on many a page, or poring o'er many an ancient volume, is entitled to greater, not to say, tenfold greater, compensation, than he who through the long day toils, until his manly frame is bowed with premature decay. There exists no authority whatever.—This system is founded neither upon right or reason.—It is based, partly upon a willingness to exact, and partly, upon a willingness to submit to it.

What is the direct result of the system of which we speak? It is clear, obvious, palpable. 'Twere impossible to doubt as to its tendency. Its influence is unmistakable. Its immediate consequence is the creation of aristocracy.

Few evils are more to be dreaded than the introduction and establishment of that social pest—aristocracy. Let it be subjected to rigorous restraints—prescribe for it boundaries of the most limited dimensions—seek to stint it on the most economising system—*admit it*—and it will grow and grapple with you! Like that "green-eyed monster," jealousy, it "doth make the meat it feeds on," for it carries within itself its own nourishment. On its own inherent sustenance, it will grow into gigantic stature, and it has power to provide for the dissemination of its own poison. Plant but the seed, and it will grow tall, and its branches, obscuring the rays of Freedom's Sun, shall cover much space, while its roots, taking deep hold upon insulted Earth, shall fasten firmly. And there will it stand—a Upas!

Few things are more deplorable than the consequences attendant upon this evil. How it deforms the external beauty of the social structure!—while within, instead of the once glad notes of brotherly love and kindness, and the gladder anthems proclaiming, "peace on Earth and good will to Man," emanate the discordant tones of the clash of conflicting elements, and the unrighteous cries of citizen against citizen—caste

against caste. This is no overdrawn picture. Its basis is reality, and its development the scenes of the present. Does not this subject daily call forth holy ire in the honest hearts of the one class, while it bloats with unrighteous pride the inhuman breasts of the other?—Could the ingenuity of the Evil One devise a more cunning stratagem for the engendering of strife—the corruption of proper principles—the eradication of honorable sentiments, and the substitution of a malicious combination of base-born prejudices and arrogant pretensions? Never—never! Search the long catalogue of human evils—penetrate the vast multitude of mortal ills, and then shalt thou say, how many may be attributed to that Maelstrom of the social world—Aristocracy.

We have remarked that this system of distinction in the reward of labor is based upon neither right or reason, but partly upon a willingness to exact, and partly upon a willingness to submit thereto. This observation is of an explanatory character, and we will endeavor to render it more explicit. The great mass of members attached to the legal profession are ever ready to enforce the exaction of the most enormous fees. When they encounter a client of the middle class—one who if compelled, will yield the thing desired, they pounce upon him with characteristic avidity. But when they enjoy clients of the "upper class," as in the transaction of business for heavy partnerships, wealthy corporations, extensive monopolies, &c., they rarely charge a fee—it is directly paid them without demand! Such, prudently anticipating the probable extent of the demand they must eventually meet, generally manifest their grateful sense of "value received" by the tendering of a generous fee—before demand! Thus, the lawyer is spared the disagreeableness of forwarding a heavy bill, the clients have the honor of their liberality, and if they apprehend that they have exceeded the extent of the fee which would have been charged, they have the consolation of the consciousness that it was expended in behalf of aristocracy—perhaps, that it was received at the very season to vindicate its honor, by relieving the embarrassments of one of its representatives!

We do not, however, say that this is the universal ratio of reward assigned to mental toil. The employees in many departments of intellectual labor receive moderate compensation, while others receive starvation prices. Not all species of mental exertion are thus rewarded. We only war against evils that exist, and desire the establishment of a proper and more uniform ratio of compensation.

We say, then, that the distinction in the reward of labor is an evil of appalling magnitude; that it is exciting and stimulating a spirit of dissension among citizens; and that, in the Social World, it is warring against and annihilating that Equality which constitutes the very basis of the Political Creed.

But this evil is not merely of a social character. It has its political aspects, tendencies and bearings. It requires no prophetic vision to perceive that as it has already reared within the bosom of our Country a formidable aristocracy, so that power may be applied in the combatting and destruction of our political institutions, even as it already has invaded and estranged our social liberties. Who that has pored o'er the historic page, has not seen in the fate and misery of ancient Nations, the terrible traces of Aristocracy? Does not all history bear unimpeachable testimony to the political prostration of those countries which have realized the presence of this terror? Do not the dead of ages rise, as it were, clad with the garments of the grave, and warn us, by the sacredness of liberty, to beware the scourge?

We cite but simple facts—all may clearly see them. And can it be supposed that they are unknown to one whose mental eye can penetrate the shadowed labyrinths of Law—whose mind is familiar with the exposition of great principles—whose ingenuity is developed in the examination of the most intricate minutia of National affairs? America has had her CLAYS and her

CHOATES—her WEBSTERS and her WHEATONS, and a thousand lesser luminaries, (for whose light the people dearly pay.) To each, to all, the social, moral and political tendencies of capital are duly known and understood, and by them all appreciated. And who, when Duty calls upon him, as in this hour of need, to rally round his fellow men, in defence of their rights and liberties—who shall be found so base as to be recreant! Whose voice shall be unheard—whose hand unraised? May the malediction of Heaven descend upon all who encourage this pernicious system, which breeds a monster of such malice, and sustains it in such might. It is immaterial by what means or in what manner, that encouragement be given; whether by precept or practice—by dissemination of bigotry of opinion, or the acceptance of the mammoth fee, which oftentimes leaves the poor man's purse so desolate. We have not the requisite tact to reconcile persistence in so deleterious a course with professions of patriotism and philanthropy! This insatiate thirst—this raging fever for lucre, too truly tells the selfishness of many a man whose noble disinterestedness and loftiness of spirit, thousands have essayed to prove. What avails it if men devote the precious years of their existence to the improvement of the public highway, if they sow thorns and tares upon the path of private life? What avails it if the Political Temple be reared until its summit shall tower far above the proudest monument of ancient wisdom and justice, if the Social Structure be a crumbled pile—aye, razed to its foundation? The God of Mercy grant that, years hence mankind may not know to appreciate the picture by a painful realization of its terror!—that Columbia's Genius, turning her tearful eye from the surrounding desolation, may not gaze upon the American Constitution as the only monument of fallen greatness—the lingering relic amid ruins. †

The Vote on the Ten Hour Bill.

AYES.—E. C. Benedict, Isaac Benedict Bowen, Bowie, Brewer, Brigham, Calhoun, Campbell, Charlock, Chase, Church, Cross, Davis, Ellmore, Garrison, Haslett, Hazen, Heaton, Hull, Irish, Keith, Little, Maxson, Meech, Myers, Osborn, Palmer, Parker, E. W. Peck, Phoenix, Pruyn, Rodman, Saunders, Schermerhorn, Spencer, Stewart, Stevens, Toll, Treadway, Truesdell, Underhill, Wager, Walsh, Wheeler, Willet, J. V. Peck, Winslow.—47

NAYS.—Ashley, Bailey, Beach, Brinkerhoof, Brother, Buck, Bush, Case, Chamberlain, Cheney, Chipman, Chubb, Collins, Comstock, Converse, Crocker, Curtis, Fenn, Feeter, Fisk Goodrich, Hurd, Jessup, J. G. Johnson, Kennedy, Lapham, Martin, Mattice, Merry, Miller, Nowlan, Parsons, Payn Pray, Ransom, Rapelle, Raymond, Richards, Rose, Sheldon, Wessel, S. Smith, W. Sydney Smith, Sneden, Spaulding, Thompson, Tuthill, West.—47.

ABSENTEES.—Bowman, Brooks, Butrick, Cobb, Coe, Dennison, Dox, Gay, Glass, Grant, Hammond, Hollister, Holmes, Houston, M. Johnson, M. H. Johnson, Kendall, Lee, McCarty, Matthias, Mersereau, Pardee, Pettit, Reamer, Severance, Slade, L. Smith, Speaker, Titus, Totten, Townsend, Upham, Vincent, Weeks.—34.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE ADVOCATE.

The present number of the *Advocate* completes the first half year of our second volume. To those who have accompanied us thus far on our pilgrimage, we return our heartfelt thanks. We have made some promises from time to time, and believe we have more than fulfilled them. If we have not—if we have erred in any matter, it has been the fault of the head and not of the heart. We are almost daily receiving congratulations from our friends, and trust we shall ever deserve them, at all events we shall try. As the next number will commence another half year, it will be an excellent time to commence, and we hope our friends will not forget us at this particular time. Who speaks next?

Mechanic's Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.
 Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address
 JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	29 Penn Yan.....Thurs
2 Rochester,.....Wed	30 Syracuse.....Fri
3 Utica,.....Mon	31 Watertown,.....Wed
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	32 Salina,.....Sat
5 New-York,.....Tues	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	35 New-York,.....Thurs
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sur. Char	36 Danville,.....Wed
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	37 New-York,.....Mon
10 Troy,.....Wed	38 Troy,.....Thurs
11 New York,.....Tues	39 New-York,.....Thurs
12 New-York,.....Fri	40 Middleport,.....Mon
13 Batavia,.....Tues	41 New-York,.....Fri
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	42 Rochester,.....Mon
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	44 Albany,.....Wed
17 Medina,.....Wed	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
18 New York,.....Tues	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
19 New-York,.....Mon	47 Oswego,.....Tues
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	48 Theresa,.....Fri
21 Albany,.....Fri	49 Elmira,.....Mon
22 Albany,.....Mon	50 Auburn,.....Wed
23 Rome,.....Sat	51 Newark,.....Fri
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	52 Canton,.....Mon
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	53 Oswego,.....Thurs
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	54 Albany,.....Thurs
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	55 Seneca Falls,.....Thurs
28 New-York,.....Mon	56 Jordan,.....Sat

1 Cleveland,.....Tues	13 Canfield,.....Mon
2 Painesville,.....Tues	14 Salem,.....Tues
3 Massillon,.....Tues	15 New Lisbon,.....Sur. Char
4 Akron,.....Thurs	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....Tues	17
6 Cleveland,.....Tues	18 Navarre,.....Mon
7 Elyria,.....Sat	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
8 Warren,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	22 Newark,.....Mon
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	

1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	3 Jackson,.....Mon
2 Marshall,.....Mon	4 Albion,.....Mon

1 Philadelphia,.....
2 Pittsfield,.....

1 Milwaukee,.....

TO THE OFFICERS AND BROTHERS OF M. M. P.

Auburn, May 25, 1848.

Solicitous for the advancement of that great cause which has for its high and noble aim, the Elevation of the Mechanics of our country, Protections No. 24 and 50 are desirous of making, at our Annual Convention, to be held here on the 13th day of June next, such a demonstration in behalf of that cause as will attract public attention, make a favorable impression, and be promotive of the prosperity of Protections, and the welfare of the world. In accordance with such views, the undersigned have been appointed by our respective Protections, 24 and 50, a committee to call for a great rally of the Brothers of the Order, to impress upon the public mind the important fact, that in this country, as well as in France, and other parts of Europe, there are those who appreciate the principles of our Motto—"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE"—who demand that the Laborer shall be protected in his rights, and who work heart and hand, for his happiness and elevation. Agreeably to our instructions, therefore, we most cordially invite you to meet with us on that day, and give length, breadth, depth and strength to the Procession that we design to form.

There will be addresses on the occasion by prominent members of the Order, and the Convention will open at 1 o'clock P. M. Allow us to repeat our ardent wish, that we may be cheered and strengthened by your presence.

J. CLAPP, }
 T. N. CAULKINS, } No. 24.
 J. OLCOTT, }
 J. HAMILTON, }
 J. W. STEWART, } No. 50.
 H. A. HAWES, }

N. B. Brothers:—You will confer a favor by informing us about what number we may expect from your Protection.

H. A. HAWES, Sec'y.

J. CLAPP, Ch'n.

CONVENTION AT AUBURN.

The Mechanics of Auburn are making arrangements for a demonstration on the 13th of June that will be worthy our Order; a meeting of its members which will convince its opposers that our's is a noble, a Heaven-born cause.

When we think of the principles of our Order we can but think of the mission of a "Saviour who wept over the grave of the humble Lazarus." 'Twas such a Saviour's mission to speak peace to, and smile upon the Laborer. 'Twas his mission to seek out the poor and distressed of earth and minister to their wants.—Such is our object, such is our mission. Let our gathering on the 13th be one long to be remembered. May it be a gathering of generous souls who will be true to their Saviour's words, "LOVE ONE ANOTHER."—'Twas Christ who taught us by practice—by deed, the principles expressed in these words and in the motto, "THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE." Be it our's to perpetuate these principles and a just God will preside over our deliberations and protect our Order from harm. We wish to be engaged in no nobler enterprise than this. On the 15th we trust we shall not be ashamed of the order to which we belong, but be proud of the name MECHANIC.

Let every Protection in the State be represented.—We wish to convince the Auburn folks that the Mechanics are determined to protect "each other from the encroachments of wealth and power," and that there is enough of us to carry out our determination.

DANFORTH.

Auburn, May 29th, 1848.

At a regular meeting of M. M. P. No. 30, Syracuse, held at their hall May 18th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of our beloved and much esteemed Brother J. M. Dodge, we lose an associate whose character and many virtues have endeared him to us by more than the common ties of Brotherhood, and while we recognise the hands of Providence in this afflictive dispensation, we bow with resignation to the Divine will.

Resolved, That we as an association, in remembrance of our deceased Brother, cloth the emblems of our Order in mourning until the close of the present term.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies and condolence to the members of his family and friends, and feel their bereavement is sad and afflicting.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted family of the deceased and to the several papers of this city and Mechanic's Advocate.

E. ROBBINS,
 J. H. BROOKS, Com.

G. H. GARDNER, R. S.

Troy, May 18th, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—The Annual Convention of Mechanic's Mutual Protections, in the State of New York, will assemble in Grand Convention, at Auburn, on Tuesday the 13th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the A. M. Delegates will be present from all Protections in the State. Ample accommodations have been made by the brethren at Auburn for the delegates who are to assemble at that time and place. I am informed also that the Protections in the city of Auburn intend to have a grand demonstration during the session of the convention, and which will add much to the interest of the cause in Auburn. It is hoped that all the Protections in the State will manifest an interest in our cause sufficient to be in representation at that Convention, and there fully and freely consider all the great objects we have in view, and adopt such measures as shall promote unity, harmony and economy in the Protections, and place the Order on a sure and permanent basis.—Let sufficient time be taken for that purpose and our objects will soon begin to be realized.

Yours respectfully,

J. SMITH WASHBURN, G. S.

It will be an excellent opportunity for Protections to forward their subscriptions by their delegates to Auburn. We expect to meet them there, and hope the delegates will have many additions to our subscription list.

HERRICK & Co's. MEDICINES.—By invitation of the Doctor, we visited his new laboratory, No. 6 James st., a few days ago. Dr. Herrick's Pills and Galbanum Strengthening Plasters, have attained a celebrity probably never attained by any other medicines in use. To give any idea of the vast quantities manufactured and sold would be a task indeed. To speak of boxes of pills would give but a faint idea, but to be understood, we shall have to call to our aid barrels and hogsheads. To speak of wagon loads would be as far out of the way, and we shall have to point to steamboats and railroad cars, which almost daily leave this city to supply the various markets in Europe, United States and Canada. We have tried both the pills and plasters in our family, and would add our humble testimony to the thousands appearing constantly before the public.

Mr. FREDERICK A. FENN, the member from Prattsville in the last Assembly, voted against the Ten Hour Bill. We presume he had a perfect right to do so, but as we see his name entered on the list of members as a "Merchant," we presume the workingmen will exercise their own judgment about trading at his store, or sending him back to Albany next winter. We are particularly sorry to see Mr. Fenn's name among the "nays," for the reason that he is a resident of the village with that great and good man, ZADOCK PRATT, whose liberal and enlarged views we had hoped would have taken deep root in the minds of all the inhabitants of Prattsville. Mr. F. might have had good reasons for voting as he did; if he had we trust he will make them known; our columns are at his service.

The attention of our readers is respectfully solicited to the vote on the Ten Hour Bill. We shall endeavor in our next to dissect it a little, and give our readers a pretty correct idea of the politics of those who voted for the Bill—of those who voted against it—and of those who were absent. We have not quite got through with them yet.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following are a list of the Delegates to the Annual Convention, as far as heard from:

No. 1—Riley P. Butrick, O. Turner.
 No. 5—J. A. Heath, Clark.
 No. 6—Samuel Bull, Wm. E. Cooper.
 No. 10—J. S. Washburn, Robert Green.
 No. 11—Geo. West, John Low.
 No. 14—Moses Wright, G. J. Anderson.
 No. 15—Geo. Hockett, P. Hogle.
 No. 16—Henry Wheeler, Chas. E. Young.
 No. 19—D. L. Benson, J. S. Huyler.
 No. 22—Geo. Clark, Merriman, P. B. Leddy.
 No. 23—Solomon Purdy.
 No. 24—John Clapp, T. N. Caulkins.
 No. 25—Charles H. Kies, Geo. J. Webb.
 No. 26—J. H. Selkreg, Phillips, Moore.
 No. 28—F. Young.
 No. 30—E. Robbins, W. B. Suiter.
 No. 31—J. Sawyer, A. D. Buttons.
 No. 38—J. G. Gillespie.
 No. 44—J. T. Owens.
 No. 45—John P. Hall.
 No. 50—Henry A. Hawes.

If our friends will take the trouble, we should like to procure a complete list.

In answer to the numerous inquiries we would say that the Convention meets on the 13th, and as far as we have been able to understand, the Demonstration takes place on the 15th.

BRO. TANNER.—Sir:—In perusing the last Advocate, dated June the 3rd, in publishing the names of the officers of M. M. P. for the present quarter, for Protection No. 14 of Geneva, you gave the names of the officers of the previous quarter. The officers for the present quarter are, C. H. Hayes, s. p.; L. S. Dailey, J. P.; W. G. Barber, R. s.; G. C. McDougal, F. s.; W. W. Green, TREAS. Please correct in your next issue.

L. S. DAILEY.

Geneva, June 5th, 1848.

F. H. METZGER'S
HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING SALOON:
No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3. Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar.11tf.

THE EYE.—Dr. KNAPP, Oculist, at 496 Broadway, Albany, (nearly opposite Stanwix Hall) attends exclusively to diseases of the Eye and cases of Blindness, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

In addition to the ordinary Diseases of the Eye he will successfully treat those maladies which threaten, or may have induced blindness. Fluid Cataracts removed without an operation—also a film inside of the cornea.

Important references to individuals in different States that have had vision restored. Also references of the highest character of residents of Albany that have had sight restored after being blind several years. Albany, May 20, 1848. 73mg

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT

BURT'S Optic Periscope Spectacles, in gold and silver frames for sale at Hood & Tobey's, No 44 State st. N. B. the only agents in Albany. This wonderful improvement is worthy the inspection of all who want spectacles. 70tf

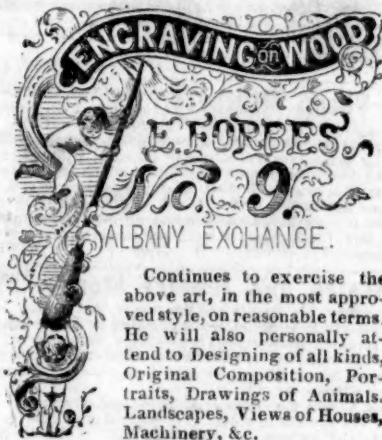
INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nelligar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846. Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$8 per doz. \$4 per half doz.



TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.

New York, Oct. 5, 1847.

Dr. Herrick—Sir: I feel it a duty I owe you and that portion of the public placed in a situation like myself, to say, that in a recent business tour through Ohio, I was taken suddenly and dangerously ill in the village of Akron. The village physician being absent and my illness increasing, several of the citizens recommended me to use Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, as they met with uncommon success in the treatment of disease peculiar to their climate. I procured and used them—although very sick during the night, I was better in the morning. The physician called on me, approved what I had done, and recommended a continuance of the pills during the day. They relieved me so soon, and such an improvement took place in my health, that I resumed my journey next morning. It affords me pleasure to inform you that through sections of the State where I afterwards travelled, I found physicians, merchants and citizens generally, your customers.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL BIDWELL, 19 Water st.

Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada. Albany, May 25, 1848.

Wanted Immediately:—A Travelling Agent to take a part of this State and all of Ohio and Michigan. A person of business habits, good character, who can give good references, will find a rare chance for making money, by selling one of the "most popular books ever published." From two to five dollars a day can be made with a little perseverance and go-a-headism. Apply personally or by letter to J. G. GILLESPIE, Schenectady, 7842 or to the Editor of this paper.

Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-
DING, No. 80 South Pearl street. Signs and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c., &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. 77

REMOVAL.
THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

14½ South Pearl street,

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.	
Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	\$0 8
do do do finer,	63
do do fine cargo,	75
do do extra fine,	88
do do silver leaf,	1 00
(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)	
Hyson, very fine,	75
do plantation growth,	1 00
Gunpowder, good,	1 00
do superior,	1 25
do small leaf, plantation growth,	75
Imperial, good,	1 00
do brisk and fragrant,	1 25
do curious leaf, very superior,	35
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	63
do do extra fine,	63
BLACK TEAS.	
Pouchong, good full flavor,	\$0 35
do fine,	60
do very superior,	75
Souchong, good,	38
do extra fine,	60
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	50
(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)	
do very fine,	62
do extra fine,	75
English Breakfast Tea, fine,	50
do do extra fine,	75
Hwagun's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar,	75
Congo, good,	37
do very fine,	50
Pekoe Flowers, good,	1 00
Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.	41tf

HEADQ UARTERS! Broadway!



BOOT

&

SHOE

SALE!!

BOOT AND SHOE SAVINGS BANK
LARGE STOCK to be SOLD OFF!

You are respectfully invited to make your Cash deposits at any hour in the day with the undersigned, at 488 and at 552 Broadway, and receive in payment BOOTS OR SHOES, at Lower Prices than was ever offered in this city. Our Stocks are fresh and of the latest and most fashionable style. They consist of French Boots and Gaiters down to the lowest price Shoe. We have neat goods and pretty goods. They must and shall be sold.

Please give us a call. We will take all due pains to convince you that our system is strictly on the "Savings Bank" system. "Quick sales, small profits, and ready pay" is to be our motto. Our Stocks of Boots and Shoes are large, and the assortment complete; and if you will favor us with a call, we promise you to save money by so doing.

MEAD & WAIT, 488 Broadway, (opposite Stanwix Hall,) and HENRY WAIT, 552 Broadway, (opposite Delevan House) Albany, 1848 76.

AGENTS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

The following gentlemen are Local agents for the Advocate, and we trust they will use all the exertion in their power to enlarge our circulation. The Advocate is now dependent entirely upon local agents, and we hope they will act now. Will not each one of them send us one or two new subscribers each week?

- M. P. HENRY, Dansville.
- D. L. BARTLETT, Oswego.
- O. DUDLEY, Eufaula, Ala.
- C. D. MEIGS, Keeseville, N. Y.
- WM. L. CHISM, Chicago, Ill.
- J. B. PETTIT, Kingston, N. Y.
- JAMES SULLIVAN, Washington, D. C.
- S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.
- HEZEKIAH RUNNELS, New Scotland.
- JOSEPH OSBORN, Seneca Falls.
- " WM. R. McCALL, Marshall, Michigan.
- " JAMES HOLMES, Ackron, Ohio.
- " R. J. APPLEBY, Ohio City, Ohio.
- " A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.
- " CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.
- " G. J. WEBB, " "

TO LET—The splendid Hall, known as the Druids Temple, Broadway, on Monday Evenings; Rent \$40 per annum. Enquire at this office, or of Robert Ratby, City Hall Coffee House. This room is also to let on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons; Rent \$30. Enquire as above.

The Cheapest Bookstore Yet.
E. H. BENDER,

Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Publisher of S. S. Randall's (Supt. of Common Schools,) celebrated series of School Readers, decidedly superior to any readers in use. They are used in the city Schools, and are being extensively introduced throughout this State, New-Jersey and Vermont.

School Books of all the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Liberal discount made to Teachers.

Family and pocket Bibles of every description.

Also, a large assortment of School and Family Library Books, Outline and other Maps, Globes, &c. &c. for sale very low.

Blank Account Books of every description constantly on hand—Also, Blank Books made to order, ruled after any pattern, at short notice.

Books, Pamphlets and Magazines of every description bound to order.

Medical, Theological, Classical, Agricultural, Scientific and Sabbath School Books in every variety.

General Agency for the celebrated Diamond Pointed Gold Pens—Music Books constantly on hand.

Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, and a general assortment of Law and Justice's Blanks, on hand.

A very large stock of Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

N. B. Recollect it is not the "South side" of State street, but the "CHEAPSIDE!" 50tf.

New Furniture Ware House.—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has a hand on assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions, from \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials.

Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

A Shade to all other Sarsaparillas.

DR. MOSHER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry is put up in quart bottles, it is more powerful and much pleasanter than any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It is also the best remedy for the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It has had the desired effect in cases where others have been tried to no effect. A fair trial is only necessary to test its superiority over all others which will give more satisfaction than many certificates. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the subscribers, No. 49 Washington st. Albany, also by their authorized agents in various parts of the United States and Canada. 60tf A. MOSHER & Co.

The Question is often asked, WHEN SHALL I BE RELIEVED FROM SUCH TORMENTING DISEASES? With pleasure I will tell you. When you use a reasonable quantity of Doct. Mosher's Compound extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Wild Cherry. You can find it at A. Mosher & Co's manufactory, 47 & 49 Washington street, Albany, also with their authorized Agents throughout the United States and Canada. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and is one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Its healing properties are so wonderful as to astonish the most eminent Physicians; it cures without sickening or debilitating, and is perfectly safe for old and young; it is also a safe and efficacious female medicine; it is pleasanter, cheaper, and more effectual than any like compound now extant.

HEAR THE SOUND FROM THE WHITEHALL DEMOCRAT.

The Editor says, Dr. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry, is highly recommended, and Physicians with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we place the most explicit confidence, pronounce it one of the best panaceas of the age.

See other advertisements and circulars for other certificates.

DAN'L L. WEAVER, Keeps constantly on hand

PARASOLS, PARASOLETS, for sale UMBRELLAS, Albany. D. L. W. keeps on hand and for sale, Black Silk Umbrellas, Black, Blue, Brown and Green Scotch and American Gingham. For Parasols, he has Turkey Satins, Green, Black, Brown and Changeable Silks. Strict attention paid to re-covering and repairing. His prices will encourage industry at home.

N. B. Corsets and Dress Bows for Dress Makers on hand for sale.

AT ONE PRICE

BOOTS & SHOES

CHEAP

First rate Boots and Shoes, of all

descriptions, at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 647 Broadway.

Gentleman wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call, one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. K. would also state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins of his own manufacture warranted also ladies gaiters of a superior quality.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Fine Mess Pork, the best the market affords, at

SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Eggs—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at

SMITH & PACKARD'S

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. DMOORE, Cor of Grand and Lydius sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y. Redding & Co., No 8 State St. Boston; 105 South Pearl St. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West India and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

Disease Disarmed of its Terrors by Using**Dr. Perkins' Anti-Bilious and Anti-MERCURIAL PILLS and SYRUP.**

THIS valuable medicine is put up in bottles containing one quart and is used with great success in all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Liver and Digestive Organs.

It cures all impurities of the blood, cures all diseases of the skin, of the kidneys, debility, jaundice, sourness of the stomach, water brash, erysipelas, acute and inflammatory rheumatism, scald head, melancholy, corrupt humors, gout, syphilis, biles, obstinate constipation, colds, coughs, fevers, lowness of spirits, ague, bilious cholera, lung complaints, small pox, piles, stone and gravel, ulcers, dropsy, and all kinds of female diseases and obstructions.

It is a powerful remedy for removing mercury from the system. It is altogether vegetable and perfectly innocent. This is altogether a different compound from Sarsaparilla, and has a powerful effect on the system, in removing diseases and restoring the patient to good health. In no case has this medicine been known to fail. By the time one bottle has been taken the patient begins to feel its good effect, and by persevering in the use of it disease falls before it.

Also, Dr. PERKINS' PILLS should be in every family: they are superior to any now in use for the relief and permanent cure of indigestion, sick headache, asthma, cough, colds, jaundice, worms, bilious cholera, piles, &c.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicines they can take during pregnancy, and for children of all ages, they are unequalled. The Pills can be pulverized and taken in molasses for infants and children. The following certificates were given freely, without solicitation. The following testimonial of the Faculty, is from an eminent physician of the city of Albany:

TESTIMONIALS.

I have used this Syrup very extensively in my Practice, and have succeeded in breaking up diseases of long standing under its use; I consider it the most valuable preparation of the kind, and have always found it a safe and innocent Medicine, believing and knowing it to be such, I therefore cheerfully certify to its value, and recommend it to all who may stand in need of it.

JOHN FONDEV, M. D.

New York, September 16, 1846.

My Dear Sir—My wife for more than three years has been troubled with a torpid and inactive liver, attended with inflammation of the Kidneys. She heard of your Medicine while on a visit to Troy after having used one box of your Pills, and one bottle of the Syrup, she is now better than she has been for three years past; I think if you send a box and a bottle as soon as possible a cure will be performed.

Yours Respectfully, CHAS. GUINAND, 63 Rosevelt st.

[From a Minister of the gospel in New York.]

Respected Friend: I have used your Anti-Bilious and Anti-Mercureial Pills, now over twelve months, and having suffered much from bilious attacks at times, I must say that I have found them the most effectual of any that I have ever used, having tried many of the popular medicines of the present day; my family have used them and found very great benefit from them, and can testify that they are the most pleasant Pills they have used, for they work off the disorder like a charm. I was perfectly astonished last fall with their effect on my self. Having retired from Albany, I caught a violent cold, a tendency with inflammation in my throat, and having suffered much from quinsy in my throat, I expected I should have been laid up for a week, as has been the case many times before. I only took one dose of your valuable Pills, and they removed the inflammation from my throat, and the fever from my body, and I was perfectly restored at their effects. I can therefore recommend them to every family as the best Medicine they can keep in their house; no family ought to be without them, you should make them more public, and send them to every State in the Union, for the benefit of the suffering humanity.

Yours, &c., WM. ROWORTH, 220 Bowery, N. Y.

A CASE OF DECLINE.

Dear Friend: When providentially called to my house, when myself and family were sick, my cough and pains in my shoulders and side so severe I could not leave my house, and was confined the greater part of my time in bed, you left some of your medicines, after taking a few doses of the Pills and Syrup, I was wonderfully relieved; my friends thought it was consumption or lung complaint, but in two weeks I was out at ending to my business, and have been well ever since; and the case of my child was still more astonishing. We thought it could not live, but it was relieved in a few hours, and has been doing well ever since. Several persons in my house have taken the Pills and they all speak very highly of their beneficial effects.

I am yours, &c. FREDERICK PLATTO, 57 Grand st.

Albany, May 18, 1846.

Greenbush, September, 29, 1846.

I was sorely afflicted for several months with a continual swelling of my face and body, so that those persons who had not seen me for some time did not know me—I was unable to see in consequence I had the best Medical attendance the neighborhood could afford, but my case was given up as hopeless; at length I was with much persuasion induced to try Dr. Perkins' Medicine; after taking ten boxes of the Pills and three bottles of the Syrup, I was restored to good health, and continue to attend to my family business as usual—I make this public entirely for the good of those who may be similarly afflicted.

ASTHMA CURED.

Jno. Thompson, esq., Toronto, C. W., says he has been troubled many years with asthma, and in using Perkins' Pills he found more relief than from any previous medicines he ever used.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y. PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors. Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada.

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1.25 per Register. H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and servicable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner. Albany, September 18, 1847. 42f

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, Hatters, No. 3 Exchange, issued their Fall style of Hats on Saturday, August 28th. They invite the attention of those who want a very elegant and strictly fashionable hat, to their present stock, which cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. 43

A. J. MACDONALD.

Bookbinder,

21 & 2 Commercial Buildings, cor. of Broadway and Hudson st. 67f ALBANY, N. Y.

To the Ladies.—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work call at H. Bendall's Store on the South west corner of Pearl Street opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzetts are not to be equalled for workmanship and the seems will defy scrutiny of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz: Bacs, Purses, Steel Bells, Purses, worsted, Floss, &c., &c., H. B. is principle agent for Phaloo's Hair Invigorator. 71yl.

Dunlap's Hotel, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, Between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2 & \$2.50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 71tf.

Examine For Yourself COOK'S ARTISTICAL DA GUERREOTYPES. Gallery No. 6, 2d floor, Exchange. 71tf.

For the Million:—WATCHES in all the variety of escapements. Real Jewellery, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains, Burt's periscope spectacles, gold pens, &c. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No. 44 State st., the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantity manufactured, bought and sold at this establishment enables the proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st. 70f HOOD & TOREY, Albany.

Cheap Millinery. No 511-2 South Pearl Street (opposite T. B. Rider's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery Suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to 6, Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. 71m3 R. CLARK.

New Watch and Jewellery Store.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 61-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired and warranted. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23yl VISSCHER MIX.

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE. and house keepers Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement most alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK

Dentistry, Reduced Prices. J. S. WASHBURN, Mechanical and Surgeon Dentist, No. 29 1-2 Fourth street. All operations performed in the most skillful manner, and warranted. Troy, December 1, 1847.

Protection Regalia. The Subscriber is prepared to in the best style, the new Official and Members Regalia for Protection. E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store, ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia: Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction. 1y22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway.

NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Though without Landing.



The Steam Palace RIP VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schnyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street elow Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock 73

C. Carter, No. 26 STEUBEN STREET, ALBANY. Would take this method of apprising his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish horses, carriages, &c., of the best. Terms as reasonable as at any other establishment. 71 m3.

The Hair Cutter, T. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany. 40f